Vol. XXVI No. 7,947.

EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

MEXICAN QUESTION.

English Opinion on President Johnson's Policy.

Queenstown on the 16th inst., arrived at Halifax at ?

Lendon from Liverpool on the 12th 11st, and Queenstown on the 13th, puts us in possession of interesting details of news, the substance of which has already been received through the Atlantic Cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Highly important experiments with guns and targets had taken place at Shoeburyness. A stronger target than the broadside of anything affoat was thoroughly pierced and broken up by Pulliser's projectiles.

A letter published in Tue New-York Tribune, signed

A paniel Byrne, late Werden in the Richmond Bridewell, unblin prison, relative to the escape of Head-Center Stebens created some sensation in Dublin, and had brought up the letter from Patrick Byrne, father of Daniel, in high he asserts that the letter must be a fabrication, as is brother, the alleged writer of it, had gone to Austria.

ars ago, and who was recently retarned from New-York der the Extradition Treaty, has been fully committed

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE REPORM MOVEMENT.

programme was adopted to the same even at Bermondsey; about 7,000 persons were present. Resolute were adopted in favor of Reform.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE PHILADELPHIA CON-

Anomaly of Reform.

FRESIBERT JOHNSON AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

From The Spectator, Sept. 18.

Nor do we bolieve that the late Philadelphia Convention will secure for the President that triumph which be, fashed with its compliments to himself, evidentic contract on in the vulgar and violent speech which he made to the Deputies of the Convention on the rad of August. We admit that its resolutions, like all those which Mr. Thuriow Wood and Mr. Reymond draw, are exceedingly skilled. They do not be required as an ancoordinate which in the demand of the Southern States, not only to be represented in Congress in the recent Constitutional Amendment had expressly gained the right to prescribe such conditions as would seeme particular freedom to the negroes. For the rest, the resolutions are unquestionably skilled enough. They suppress all the real beaves. They speak of the war as over, of the debt incurred for the Rederling as in recent for itself freedom to the negroes. For the rest, the resolutions are unquestionably skilled enough. They suppress all the real beaves. They speak of the war as over, of the debt incurred by the Federal Government as an inviolable obligation, of the gratitude of the Rudellon as lovery for circle, of the Cebt incurred by the Federal Government as an inviolable obligation, of the gratitude of the Philadelphia Convention, by the fierce Soccasionists of Mississippi and Alabama, by the Copperheads who elected Vallandence of the new party in President Johnson. Act diffull these sentiments were really felt by all who sent delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, by the fierce Soccasionists of Mississippi and Alabama, by the Copperheads who elected Vallandence of the new party in President Johnson. Act diffull the confidence of the own of the power of the field of the confidence of the convention, we should indeed that the Wool as the Convention was sent on the programme of the Convention of the power of the Taylor, and generally the cresscensionist states—

The All President of the Con

court the negro armsey, and promise to support the particular of schilders who have last health and strength in the great cause of couparing the South.

Are they selling to do this? So far from it, that already all the more important so therm papers are all a one-roise repulsioning the cat of the delegates to the Correction, crying out that the resulting passed serve not marrianess, that so far as they were assented to by the delegates of the South II was against the true feeling of their constitutioney, and in soort positively raying against the artificial and temporary alliance which, by the acuteous of one or two wheppulitis, seemed to be formed at Philadelphus.

The allience is as finney and as useless for any permanent political purpose as all alliances between men who surveites their immerous perincipies for the sake of a measurable constitution egainst a still more lated for. The South consust return 6 the distance to Congress capatheo of acting on the principles of the Philadelphia Convention, not even for the brite-offerest them—in itself un doubt a very beavy one—that if they do they shall be left ancourteiled by any laws except their own, to lynch and appress the emancipated negroes as they please. The criticague cannot last. It has no bottom in it. Men in the positions of Deolittle, Haymond, and Weed caused, if they would, act with men who grudge in their hearts every penny which is voted toward the interest of the national debt, or the reward of the antional army. Men like Gen, Dick Taylor and Gov. Orr cannot, if they would, act with men who, though "wishing to do the South a pleasure, they glady leave the negro befuse. Still do not hesitate for a moment in asserting the hated authority of the President and the central Legislature over the whole South. This shortispiked attempt to patch up a trace on the part of entire that there is no true Union possible til there is some account see that there is no true Union possible til there is some account as the there is no true Union possible til there is some account as from an abundance which has faither written as plainly on its front as though the Philadelphia Convention had been tast, what is nowled home been but for the shifffully enjoyed still an account in a terreturn to a now that Mr. Johnson this ke

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1866.

THE PEACE BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND HESSE DARM-STADT.

Berlin Correspondence of The London Times.

THE TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINGPLE, Sept. 10, 1866.

The Porte has promised the French Embassador, to Marquis De Moustier, that a portion of the State revenue at the Ezyptian tribute shall be transferred annually to the troman Bank for the purpose of redeeming the Turkish bon outracted abroad. The Turkish Government has also energed to effect a saving of £2 500,000 annually by reductions aged to effect a saving of £2 500,000 annually by reductions

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

met in my lifetime but two or three persons of such wide information and versatile talent. I may safely predict that, whether he return soon to Italy or not, you will have some very valuable letters from Hungary.

The War Department has issued an order recalling four army corps from Venetis and stationing them along the line of Ancous and Placenza. It is very unfortunate that this order sets out with the declaration that it is done in course-queue of the appearance of cohedra is the Triuli. Every-hody knows that this is no reason for removing the army may necess the Po. It is possible that the real intention is to withdraw the army from Venetia so as to allow the Venetians to vote without the appearance of constraint or pressure from the Italian army. Indeed, as Italy holds three-fourths of Venetian the plebiscite would be a force unless the territory which Victor Enamnel has occupied participated in the election. The withdrawal of the army from every loot of Venetian soil is the logical consequence of the quadripedial plan for the transfer of Venetia to Italy. Italy having acquired the province successively from Frame, Prinsia and Austria is required to get a fount ittle from the people—a title she already possessed. But there was no other way of legitimately inserting the Gollie ness into the business. The suspiciou that the army is being removed for this purpose, and that the War Odbre has used the timey project of cholern, has had a bair effect upon the public mind. Italians are discusted with being treated by their rulers like spoiled children, and these petity official lies humiliate them about as much as Custozza and Lisso.

You will have noticed the anxiety at Paris and Vienna to THE LIBERAL MEMISERS OF THE NASSAU DIET IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION TO PRICESIA.

A meeting at Wiesbader, Sept. 10, of the Liberal members of the former diet of the Duchy of Nassau has unanimously voted an address to the King of Prussia and Count von Remork, acknowledging the annexation of the ducky, and requesting a decision supporting the interests of the country in the chims made by the Dake to the ducal domains.

A departation of seven members his been chosen to present the address.

Mecklesburgs to day.
to the present time (Sept. 10) the negotiations with Sax-care not referred to that kingdom's fature position in the

orth German Confederation.

Before entering into negotiations on this sunject Prussia de-iands that the Saxon troops should exacuate Konigstein.

It is believed that the exacuation of that formers will take

HACE VERY ELECTIVE.

udress.
USSIA AND SAXONY PROTEST AGAINST ANNEXATION,

PRISSIA AND SAXONY TROTEST AGAINST ANNEXATION.
The Official Garatte of Vienna. Sept. 10, publishes a declaration forwarded to it from Soxony which bears the signatures of 6,000 inhabitants of Leipsic alone.
This document declares that the resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 20th alt, at the Hotel de Pologne, Leipsic, in favor of the incorporation of Saxony with Prissian, only expressed the opinions of some individuals, and that the Saxon people remain unshaken in their attachment to their hereditary Prince and the independence of their county.

A STEF TOWARD UNION BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTH-

A SIEF TOWARD UNION BETWILLN NORTHILEN AND SOUTHEN GEBRASTY.

As a step toward similarity and, perhaps, ultimately to union
with the Northern Germanic Confederation. Baden. Bavaria
and Wäremberg are about to adopt the thaler as the current
coinage of those countries; and it is reported that an undertaking under the patronage of Count von Birmark is being set on
foot to tunnel through the Alps near the St. Gothard Pass, and
so to open a direct and unbroken ralway communication by
way of Switzerland between Germany and Italy.

LUXEMIGOLES,

In consequence of the occupation of Mavence by the Prosslans, France has mooted the question of Luxembourg at Barlin.

THE EASTERN QUESTION-THE EASTERN QUESTION NOT

TO BE SOLVED WITHOUT THE AID OF RUSSIA.

The Russian Correspondence of Sept. 2 contains the

Mod Liess.

You will have noticed the anxiety at Paris and Vienna to Now will have noticed the anxiety at Paris and Vienna to repudiate the responsibility of the French intervention in the business. Napoleon, who gets all the advantages accruing from this mode of cession, wishes it understood that he yielded to his desire not to offend the susceptibilities of the Euperor of Austria, and Francis Juseph gives out that he was tender of the susceptibilities of Louis Napoleon. The fact is both are needlessly ansceptibilities of Louis Napoleon. The fact is both are needlessly assecptibilities of their motives susceptible of had construction. Whatever be the merits of these dignituries, the mess of polities they are cooking in fixly is by no means savory, and neither of them have gained anything in Italian esteem. I intimated a good while since a being that the French policy aims to detach Italy from all solidarity with Frussia. The idea's now commonly received here, and it is added that Supoleon desires Italy to get into fraternal relations with Austria. Very likely the last is true. French interests do not dictate such an accord between Italy and Austria as would enable the weaker Power to derive support from the other as against France. But Napoleon is a man of small and temporary expedients, and it may sent his "elastic policy" just new to theraten Prasia with an Austria is a fainte pleasure, since it would unite all Germany on his side.

But Napoleon is not likely to "do any big thing" for a good.

le. But Napoleon is not likely to "do any big thing" for a good while. He contents himself with small crumbs rather than risk the peril of combinations against him, and the Italians understand perfectly well that until the Eastern question is raised in an intelligent form they will have small use for

So the army is to be reduced to about 100,000 men, and the

journ there disagreesalle.

The Austrians are trying to solve the Tyrol question in advance of treaty by a sout of pichiscits of the municipal authorities of the community which Italy wants. They seem to get on very well by the use of a moderate degree of bayonet presure; but Count Monethera will be puzzled to dony that these humble requests of Tyrolese to be permitted to remain under the body protection of their dear bord, the Emperor, are not as good as any other pichiscits, because he cannot with good mathers d—b the Austrian authorities for a horde of swindiers.

makners do be the Austrian authorities for a norm of swindings.

The change of Prime Minister at Paris was at first regarded here as a hopeful symptom for Italian interests at floors. M. Drough de Luips was known to entertain retrograde opinious on that subject, and the diplomatic correspondence shows that he was disposed to favor a condition of Christian powers against Italy. But his successor, M. Moustier is said to be anni-Italian in his sympathies, and, of course, to disbelieve the reality of the Kingdom of Italy. Still, if there be nothing worse is him—that is, if he is simply a worldly wise Frenchman, who spends half his time in boasting that France has made Italy and the other half in declaring that this work of French hands is a political bady-house, and he not a man with the ultra-montanopoison in his brain and heart—he may be all the more ready to wipe the Imperial hands of the Papal business, for regarding the Italian revolution as a bit of pleasantry.

There are some signs that the authoritative tone in which the official papers of Florence declare that Inis' is not treating with the Pope, and that Inis' confides in the faithful execution of the Convention of September for the reshaustin of Inisian interests, creates some unemainess at Paris. Making other people get out is all very nice; but it cannot be pleasant to Naposeon to reflect that he has got out from two countries. Inis' and Mexico—where he has no business to be. It is essentially just

the difference between skinning one and being skinned, and no Emperor, or anybody else for that matter, ever liked the passive form of the verb. It is not pleasant to seem to retreat; but it is worse to be told in some newspapers, some time beforeband, that he is expected to be punctual. I think the Italian Goverment is ready to compromise at Rome, yielding in form much that the nation would not approve, except as it approves all these unpopular measures, saying to the Ministries: "Now that you have done your dirty work, go and wash your hands and let us try a new Ministry—we don't want you any longer." Which popular dismissal is called "the ingratitude of Revolutions." We have here a dezen Ministers who have gone into private life in this way; very wise men possibly, but it occurs to me to say that when the servants of the people are so much wiser than their masters, they had best seek a country where the masters are wise enough to see the wiscom which is wasted in Raly. (If I err not, some wise follows at one end of an avenue in Washington are preparing for an honorable retirement through an excessive smartness at knowing what the people want better than themselves do.)

The law for the suppression of the convents is soon to go into effect, and a great effort is being made to save several of them on the plea that they have a great historic value. It is given out that Monte Coraino and Sun Marco in Florence are to be preserved. I rather doubt this, for I believe the effort to save them failed in Parliament. I have no doubt that the Ministry would take the responsibility if it wished, for no Ministry would take the responsibility if it wished, for no Ministry here has ever paid any special attention to law, but I

graphed the dispatch published on the 20th inst., arrived in this city a few days previously, dressed in a full suit of Confederate grey, and has since been repeatedly mistaken for a Confederate officer. His denial of my dispatch in reference to the killing of negro soldiers at Jefferson on the authority of Gen. Sheridan, is a misstatement of the facts. Gen. Sheridan said he had information of the killing of two colored soldiers, but knew nothing of the other four. The New Orleans Times publishes another inflammatory article in its issue of to-day in reference to our correspondent's report as to the conspiracy to assa-mate the Governor, on whose statement the report was

Gov. Wells has prepared an important proclamation, which will soon be issued.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866. DISMISSED FOR ATTENDING THE PITTSBURGH CONVEN TION.

Mr. William A. Short, Corresponding Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League, was removed this morning from his cierkabip in the Third Auditor's Office by Secretary McCulioch, upon the recommendation of Auditor John Wilson, upon a charge of insubordination. Mr. Short served four years in the Union army as a private soldier, and had recently secured an appointment to this clerkship. He applied for a leare of absence for five days to strend the Pittaburgh Con. ventior, which was refused. He again applied for leave without pay, which was also refused. He then concluded to go without leave, and for this was removed. It is needless to cite the many instances of clerks now on leave to electioneer in Democratic interests, while the fact is notorious that Priestly Young, a Treasmy clerk, was given a ten-days leave to attend the Cleveland Convention.

NOT YET COMMISSIONED.

Chambers McKibben, the recently-appointed Treaser of the U.S. Mint at Philadelphia, has not yet obtained his commission. The Hon. Jas. Page, with a delegation of leading Philadelphians, is here. It is supposed their object is to break the sints of appointments recently made in the Quaker City, THE FRENCH MINISTER'S SON.

Marquis de Montholou, the French Minister, has failed to receive any confirmation of the rumor that his son had been captured and shot by the Mexican Liberats. THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

Samuel J. Tilden and Delos De Wolf are here, and to-day had a long interview with the President regarding the New-York Naval Office. JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S COURT.

I have it from good authority that Judge Underwood of the Circuit Court will not have a session of his court

GEN. DIX. While there are very many applicants for the higher as well as the lower offices in the gift of the Government,

Major Gen. Dix has received, altogether unsolicited by bim, the most cumphatic evidences of Escentive regard. Several months ago he was appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Scinte, Minister to the Hagne. This office he recently declined. Yesterday his commission was sent to him as Naval Officer of the port of New York, which he probably received this merning. And on the same day he was ap-pointed by the President Minister to France, and his commission for this distinguished position has already been prepared by the Department of State. It seems from a dispatch re-ceived here this afternoon that Gen. Dix to-day executed his official bonds in New York as Naval Officer. It is not known whether he has yet received official information of his appointment as Minister to France; but it is said here in official cireles that the two offices were presented to him on the same day in order that he might take his choice. The above facts are derived from an authoratic source, and it should be mentioned on the same authority that Mr. Bigelow is recalled

THE WEATHER.

A heavy rain storm commenced during the night

THE PITTSBURGH CONVENTION

HARMONIOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC SESSION.

The Resolutions Sharp and to the Point. They Declare the Army and Navy Insulted by the

President.

the veterans here are used to all kinds of weather, and turned up in as large numbers as in fair weather. The success and mouth this morning. All agree that it was a most fitting tribute of a grateful and loyal people to the veteran soldiers

THE RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES. Promptly at 10 a. m., the Convention was called to order. Long before the hour the Hall was filled. Each State delegation marched to the Hall in a body, accompanied by a band of music or a drum corps. The same enthusiasm that marked eagle Old Abe was on hand early, and was greeted with im-

the arranging of the delegations in seats. The roll of States size of that of Pennsylvania. Thus the humor and enthu

on the assembled Convention was truly grand. It was indeed

EXTENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, too, is the largest ever held in this or any other country. The hall in which it meets has a capacity of from 2 000 to 3,000 people. It has been crowded to excess each day of the session. From careful examination and inquiry I may truthfully state that there are in the city as delegates, both regular and honorable, from 15,000 to 20,000 former soldiers of the Union.

INCIDENTS.

After the Convention was called to order, a delegate read a list of the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 who were present as delegates, and asked that they might be invited to seats on the platform. Accordingly these heroes, headed by old John Burns of Gettysburg, took seats with the officers of the Convention. As they ressed up the aisles, cheer upon cheer went up from the assembled masses. While the initutes were being read. Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania entered the hall and was enthusiastically received.

THE REGULAR BUSINESS.

When order was obtained the regular proceedings of the Convention were proceeded with. The Committee on Resolutions not being able to do anything last evening, on account of the procession, were busy this morning making a platform, so in reality the Convention had nothing to do until the resolutions were reported. The first three hours of the session were occupied in various ways. Gen. Cochrane made a motion that the delegations vote on all questions by States; this created a good deal of debate and, after 15 minutes' skirmishing, was finally voted down. When the question was disposed cf. the President. Gen. Cox, had the Secretary read to the Convention a number of telegrams and letters trops different quarters send ing greeting to its members. One of them was from a seldier who had been dismissed from the Baltimore Post-office for being a delegate to the Convention; one from Rensellaer New-York, sending greeting; one from a detailed New-York delegate who sent word to have the Convention record his vote are on every resolution indorsing Congress, and one from a Union citizen of New-Ocleans. All of these were received with great enthusiasm, and consumed another

15 minutes in being read. A SPEECH BY JAMES E. MURDOCK. About this time, it becoming known that the erator and actor James E. Murdock was a delegate on the floor, he was loudly called for. On gaining the stand he delivered an

actor James E. Murdock was a delegate on the floor, he was loudly called for. On gaining the stand he delivered an elegant and entertaining speech. He said:

Fellow Civizens: I have a few words to say on this, to us, important occasion. I have not, follow citizens, yet learned to arrange my thoughts and seicet my words while speaking. The habits acquired in my prefession, render strictly extemporanous efforts more difficult and bewildering to me than to others. I must, therefore, claim the privilege of reasing the results of my thinking, poor and rambling as they may be. I claim for myself only the merit of being in earness. My presence here is prompted by a deep conviction of the necessity for vigorous action, the part of every leyal man in the country in this great crisis which has come upon us. Fiveyears ago on arriving in this city of Pittsburgh to fulfill an engagement in the theater. I found awaiting me a letter from my roo, Thomas Forrest Murdoch, whom I had left a more lad filling the place of a cierk in Cinchinnationly a few weeks before. At the call of the President for three months men hand joined the regiment of Cinchination and the letter informed me that he would pass through Pittsburgh on his flowly to Washington, and wanted my consent and blessing. We missed each other. When I arrived my boy had gone forward to the seat of war. This city choke and flowed in a mighty tide of enthusiasm. Troops were coming and departing. Men, women, and children through the minic here on the stage, and in a city where the women passed the day in cheering brave men on their way to battle, the nights in tears over their decoints homes, and in prayers for the psecervation of their dear ones and their desired the street, thouse if found myself in the ranks (Cheers). At Lancaster I met my key and his companions standing under arms. I was an adopted either the lights in tears over their decoints homes, and in prayers for the psecervation of their dear ones and their desired the how that they were the words that the the

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

on, try them once more!" [
American nationality has a fe

the effect thrilling. When Mr. Murdoch had finished, three

ANOTHER INCIDENT. At this time the Mayor and City Council of Pittsburgh and Alleghany entered the hall in a body, and were welcomed to seats on the platform by the President of the Convention, Mr.

By this time it was nearly 1 o'clock, and the Committee of

Applause.)

Gen. Negley, who was next called for, came forward and acknowledged the compliment. He looked upon the Convention as a great tide that was to sweep all the old sloops of politicians that had been anchored in the current of progress of this great Republic. (Applause.) The deliberations of the Convention tended to nothing less than the preservation of the priceless traits of the berole fortinde of our armies and their unquestionable sacrifices in defense of their common cause. His hearers had still another round in their cartridge-boxes, still another strow in their bosoms to shoot the Gesler that dares to raise his cap despotically over the will of the American people. [Applause.]

Applause. SPEECH OF GEN. WILLICH. Chaplain Moody stated that there was now present a gal-

lant old Prussian efficer identified forever with their history, Gen. Augustus Willich. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. Augustus Willich. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. Willich said: "My dear comrades, I suppose my friends bring me here to show you a true American who has mot been born among you, but who has made himself one. My old soldlers will understand me very well, because I have talked so much Dutch to them that I believe they take my Dutch for English. We come here to make a profession of our political creed, which I think is just as important as our religious creed, but in that profession I do not want to count only the few thousands present. Though, gentlemen if we should have ourselves weighted you would see where the heaviest weight is. There have been a few gentlemen in Cleveland, the stranglers of our army. [Applause.] I guess if they could only took here and see these honest faces around us they would be ashamed, and condemn and hate themselves. [Cheere.] No doubt they can mow see where the grand army of the Republic is. That army is here, and the heart of the people is here, and if they do not want to see it, then they will have to feel it. [Cheeres.]

PATRIOTIC SINGING. It was now moved that singing be in order, and loud

calls were made for a Prof. Pope who was present. Heap-peared and amused the audience with a couple of bumor ous songs entitled "Life of Andy Johnson," and a "History of the Philadelphia Convention." When the singing was finish the delegates commenced to give evidence of being hungry, and a motion to take a recess for dinner was made. GEN. PREMONT INDOESES THE CONVENTION.

Just at this period a dispatch from Gen. John C. Fremone was received, indersing the Convention; also a disputer from the Union League of Philadelphia, sending greeting to the assembled heroes and extending to them an invitation to visit Philadelphia to take part in a demonstration to be made on

A COMPLAMENT TO THE LOYAL PAPERS. Here Gen. Barnum seeing the vast number of TRIBUNES being read by the delegates asked leave to read a resolution

indorsing the fearless course of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. past and present. Three rousing cheers were given for THE TRIBUNE, and three groans for the spostate Times. An amend ment to include the whole loyal press was agreed to, THE NEW-YORK UNION LEAGUE DISPATCH.

A greeting from the Union League of New-York City was read, and the thanks of the Convention were given to the Christian and Sinitary Commissions and Indies' societies that existed during the war.

THE ERPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. By this time it was nearly 2 o'clock, and when the Conven. tion was about taking a recess General Butler, the Chair man of the Committee on Resolutions, appeared in the half. He bore the report of the Committee, and as he wended his way up to the speakers stand he was received with great upplause. General Butler read the resolutions of the Conven-

On their adoption followed another of the many grand scenes that have marked the proceedings of this Convention. The vote on their adoption was taken by the whole mass of Delegates rising to their feet and giving three hearty cheers. of the ball fairly shook. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs maimed soldiers brue tished their crutches overhead, Hen dershott, the drummer boy of the Rappahannock beat a roll on his drum, and even the eagle, Old Abe, secemed to catch the inspiration and flapped his wings as if to assent to them It was a scene never to be forgotten. Some moments had passed before order was restored.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Toen calls were made for Gen. Butler, who made a stirring See Fifth Page.

The Russian Correspondence of Sept. 2 contains the following:

The events which have recently taken place in Europe, the partial agitation of the East, the general oncasiness which prevails that even by the conclusion of peace in Germany all has not been settled respecting questions for lost formulars, and has not been settled respecting questions for lost from the last that has at this moment taken ofnee in Europe has so much the more interest for Russia because she is aware how necessary peace is to kee in order to bring to a happy conclusion the essential reforms which she commend a few years ago. But is sease possible in view of the changes which have been effected in Europe 'Some say year adme asy no; and both opinion have many superfects in Russia. Roesia, say the former, has no interest in taking part in a possible context in Europe; she should only draw the sword to protect here was interested. But the Eastern question is not tipe; the moment is not propitions; the Western Powers are not favorable to the dissolution of Turkey, or rather they are not willing to see the Turkish Empire disappear, and to substitute for the complete anionomy and independence of the Christian races. Russia would rejoine at seeing the Western Powers are not favorable to the Eastern question is not type; the complete anionomy and independence of the Christian races. Russia would rejoine at seeing the Western Powers do complete anionomy and independence of the Christian races. Russia would rejoine at seeing the Western Powers do complete anionomy and independence of the Christian races in the East. The time will come races, but she would be made to engage in a contest of rivary with those powers who are only seeking to make an instrument of the Curistian races in the East. The time will come, and is perhaps not far distant, when these races well turn negatify with those powers who are only seeking to make an instrument of the sprayed which the respective powers and in the traces. On the one in mid. Pastern question in the state the empire. A SEMI-OPPICIAL DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA ON THE EASTand continued until lite this morning. It a wicked and visuictive policy for the North to avenue traif | Brains, Tuesday evening. - The semi-official Nord Deutsche.